Delegation to St. Louis Convention Instructed for Hearst.

THE ROYALIST PARTY

PUNISHMENT OF DELINQUENT OFFICIALS DIFFICULT.

Native Opposition to Conviction of Their Own People - Industries Awaiting Development.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HONOLULU, June 14, 1904.

The democratic party in this young territory of Hawaii has just signalized its wisdom, or prowess, or whatever virtue may be indicated, by sending to the national convention a delegation strictly instructed to vote for Mr. Hearst. The party hitherto has been no weighty factor in the politics of Hawaii: The great majority of the whites have heretofore supported the republican party, in the interests of Americanism. Of the natives, constituting a majority of the voting citizens, the larger half have formed the home rule, or royalist party, in sympathy with the old monarchy, opposed to American rule, and seeking to give native sentiment the predominance.

But latterly, and partly in consequence of the death of their leader, Wilcox, the late delegate to Congress, this home rule party has disintegrated. A small portion only has united with the republicans. A majority of them have come out as democrats. They have probably little definite conception of any political principles of that party, any more than have the newly errived immigrants at Ellis Island, who loin it en masse. They know, however, jein it en masse. They know, however, that President Cleveland was a democrat, who opposed the annexation of Hawaii and tried to replace Queen Liliuokalani on the throne in 1893. And this reminds me to say that these democratic natives paid their especial respects last week to the exqueen, who had just returned. They are still thoroughly royalist at heart, which is not at all to their discredit, although un-

During the greater part of their sessions there was no especial friction or lack of harmony. Delegates were duly lack of harmony. Delegates were duty selected. A platform was adopted containing the requisite roasting of the republican party and of the territorial government, and notably deficient chiefly in any definite enunciation of democratic principles, which may perhaps be really devoid of definiteness or importance. But near the end the proposition was sprung upon the convention to positively instruct upon the convention to positively instruct the delegates to vote for Mr. Hearst. This at once met with the most emphatic op-position from most of the white democrats, who had so long and faithfully clung to their party during the years of its insignificant numbers. But their voices went for nothing. The natives had been primed for Hearst and would hear nothing to the contrary. Opposition to positive instruction was useless. The majority stampeded for Hearst. The faithful old democratic warriors were left la-menting and dismayed. I regret to have no definite clue to the motives animating the action of the natives. There seems to be no evidence of the presence of a "bar-rel," although there was a very active agent named Kidd, who swung them swiftly into line. One might surmise that the natives mainly desired to down the whites. But that seems hardly an adequate solution of what was clearly an organized arrangement.

Extensive Land Frauds

There has lately been a series of very unpleasant developments of fraud in the government land office. As first reported, the embezzlements are believed to be between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Later investigatton leads to the belief that they will reach \$30,000. The frauds have been going on for some years. Two officials have been arrested, one a native clerk named Mahaulu, the other a lately removed land commissioner, E. S. Boyd, who had been at the head of the land office. Boyd is a half white, who was one of the appointees forced upon Gov. Dole by the legislature a few years ago. There was in the office a defective system of keeping accounts. through which the delinquent officers were enabled to evade previous investigations made both by the public auditor and by legislative committees. The frauds, I believe, consisted largely in omitting to credit upon the books moneys received for rentals of land. The present commission-, in demanding payment of supposed delinquent dues, was confronted with office receipts for the same, of which no record existed on the books. At any rate, the overnment has lost some \$30,000, which government has lost some \$30,000, which it has no prospect of recovering. This is an amount which would give material relief to the present depletion of the treas-

I regret to add that there is little pros-pect that the delinquent officials can be punished for their peculations. There exists at present a strenuous and deter-mined opposition in native social circles to the punishment for official delinquency of any of their own people. It is consequently practically impossible to secure conviction by a jury, however strong and positive the evidence. This state of things was clearly winced only a few days ago. A jury stood hung seven to five for the conviction of a member of the legislature and the clerk of the same body for fraudulent action in concert, where the evidence was point blank against them. It was well understood that certain jurymen were too close-y allied to native ladies and other kindred face the bitter obloquy of convicting a awaitan of official fraud. The aforenamed officials will doubtless be indicted by a grand jury. The evidence against them will be unanswerable. But the petit juries will not convict them. The part white gentlemen on those juries

The part white gentlemen on those juries and the men with native or part white wives will not have the courage to fulfill their sworn duty. It is, of course, impossible to exclude men from the juries upon the ground of native affiliations. In alleging the prevalence of such a sentiment in native social circles I write from positive knowledge that the current universal sentiment among their ladies is that the whites are animated by a disposition to whites are animated by a disposition to persecute native official delinquents, and that such persons must on no account be convicted. These women are fully able to make their influence felt, and their men will not earn their displeasure.

Leniency to Natives.

It is due to these women to say that there is some appearance of ground for their so feeling. The prevailing opinion among whites is that Hawaiians, as a rule, are got to be trusted to handle money, and hould not commonly be inducted into offices of pecuniary responsibility. In hardly any private business house are they inany private business house are they intrusted with the handling of money. It is not an unnatural inference that in order to effect their exclusion from public financial responsibilities the whites will be anxious to punish their delinquencies. Yet I do not believe that such a severe disposition exists toward Hawaiians. On the contrary, the disposition is to deal with natives with especial lenience for financial failings, knowing native society to be undeveloped in its moral sense in such matters. It is toward the fraudulent white man that all would exercise severity, as having been trained in a society where financial rectitrained in a society where financial rectiwhite man sins against his habitual convic tions, and has little claim to mercy when he makes way with the money of other men. It may be hoped that in this matter a more correct and beneficent understanding will grow up between the two races.

An important subject for us to present to the American public is that of profitable agricultural industries in Hawaii. We are anxious to attract immigrants from the states to our shores; and many desirable people are anxious to come to us, and defire information as to reasonable prospects for profitable employment. The most de-sirable class of such immigrants are those who will cultivate the soil; and they wish to know what products our lands will profitably bring forth. We have considerable tracts of good arable land to offer them, but our climate and products are not those

may reasonably offer; and these prospects are really of great value and importance.

It is quite generally known that the chief export of Hawaii is cane sugar, said its chief agricultural product, therefore, is sugar are annually exported, with a value of from thirty to thirty-five millions of dollars. But this product cannot much interest the ordinary farmer who labors with his own hands; because even in this very mild subtropical climate white men cannot well perform the labor of the cane fields, most of which is now done by Japanese laborers. But there are several other branches of production quite well established as profitable for exportation.

One of the most important of these is sisal fiber. The plants, whose long leaves yield the fiber, belong to the agave, or century plant family. They possess the great advantage in this dry climate of growing in quite arid soils, great tracts of which can be secured, unavailable for other culture, and requiring little labor to keep clear of weeds. Eighteen miles down the

can be secured, unavailable for other culture, and requiring little labor to keep clear of weeds. Eighteen miles down the rallway from this city is a large and very prosperous sisal plantation of several hundred acres, without irrigation, and having little rain. The fiber produced is of the best quality and brings a high price in San Francisco. There are several thousands of acres of similar land unoccupied in the same vicinity. This will doubtless be ultimately devoted to the same use. A mill for cleaning the fiber is a necessity: mill for cleaning the fiber is a necessity the farmers would unite in supporting such a mill. There must be in these islands more than a hundred thousand acres of land equally available for sisal, but too dry for any other crop.

Profitable Industries.

Another long-established product for export is bananas. I think that about 150,-000 bunches of bananas are annually taken hence to San Francisco, whence they are distributed throughout California and as far as Utah. This industry promises steadily to increase. It is highly profitable. The culture of the fruit is mostly in the hands of Chinese, but some whites are profitably employed. The banana demands a rich soil, warmth and copious moisture; hence is adapted chiefly to our lower and marshy lands. A huge production of this fruit is now arising at Hilo, at the east angle of Hawaii Island, where are copious rains, and more than average warmth, as well as an extensive back country. It seems prob-able that a line of steamers will soon be employed in transporting bananas from Hilo to the coast.

Hilo to the coast.

A third industry is the production of pine-apples. This now seems to be the most promising for profit of all farming industries. Pineapples grow on low plants, somewhat higher than cabbages. They stand about 7,000 to the acre, requiring two years from first planting to the mature fruit, but yielding large annual crops for some years thereafter. The crops are easily worth \$100 to the acre, and require comparatively little labor. Their favorite habitat is on our upland slopes, from \$80 to 1,200 feet altitude, and enjoy an average of four feet altitude, and enjoy an average of four inches of rain monthly. The market is chiefly on the coast and for the canned product. Two tracts of pines are now in profitable operation on this island, with large canneries, supplied by combinations of farmers. We produce the very best varieties of the fruit and of the highest

quality.

Coffee has for considerable periods been Overraised here at reasonable profit. Overproduction in Brazil, and consequent de-press on of prices has been responsible for recent abandenment of most of that busi-ness. There are, however, certain volcanic districts, with high uplands, where a berry of rare excellence is produced. Kona coffee long since earned celebrity for choice quality. But there has failed to be sufficient care used in the selection and marketing, and it has yet to recover its proper place. There is no doubt whatever that a capable combination of farmers in the great Kona district might soon produce and market an article of coffee unequaled anywhere eise in the world.

Cotton was raised here profitably during the American civil war, when prices were high. Quite possibly it may again be profit-able. Here the same plants yield crops year after year. Tobacco grows luxuriantly, but for some reason is of harsh flavor. This fault may

be overcome.

The castor oil bean is a common weed and has been profitably harvested.

It should be added that the small farmer

at Chevy Chase Lake. "Y" branch of the District Woman's Christian Temperance Union had their anon Saturday afternoon and evening. Supper was served at 6 o'clock, covers for 200 being placed. The table in the form of an immense "Y" presented an attractive appearance, with decorations of wild flowers, ferns and fruit.

A contest in competition for a handsome gold medal offered by the District society for the best "Y" song was a feature of the evening. Mrs. C. E. Emig, chairman of the committee, explained the conditions of the contest and the singing of the songs followed. The medal was awarded Miss Mabel Raymond for her song, "Stand Up for Temperance," written for the eastern "Y" and sung by Mr. C. H. Roderick. Other songs in the contest were by M. B. Platt "Y," sung by a double quartet; Bloomingdale "Y," sung by Miss Clara Numbers, with the society joining in the chorus; Anna Gordon "Y," sung by Mrs. C. E. Emig, assisted by her young daughter Gladys, and the Le Droit "Y," sung by Misses Grace De Riemer and Irma Gertrude Callahan, with chorus. All the songs were given with good effect and received with enthusiastic applause. The medal was awarded Miss

enthusiastic applause.

A song written by Miss May V. Hurlbut of the Eastern "Y" was received too late to enter the contest. The judges were Messrs. Percy S. Foster, William J. Palmer and Mrs. D. Olin Leech, Mr. C. E. Emig presented the medal sented the medal.

sented the medal.

Greetings and good wishes for the success of the "Y" in its temperance work among the young people of the capital were given in short addresses by Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District W. C. T. U.; Mr. Owen P. Kellar, president of the District C. E. Union; Mr. A. E. Shoemaker District C. E. Union; Mr. A. E. Shoemaker of the Anti-Saloon League, Dr. J. H. Wesler, president of the District Epworth League, and T. W. Glover of New Zealand. Mrs. Don P. Blaine, general secretary of the "Y" branch of the W. C. T. U., presided and in a brief address told of the progress of the society during the last year and its ambitions for the future. and its ambitions for the future.

The success of the rally was largely due to the untiring efforts of Miss Elsie Moore, chairman of the committee of arrangements, who was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry Coleman, Miss Clara Numbers, Miss Edna Sipher, Miss Georgie Vance, Miss Mable Callahan, Miss Eleanor Walker,

Miss Mary Jett, Misses Grace and May Hurlbut, Miss Florence Holt, Miss Irene Umberger, Mr. W. Palmer Hall, Mr. Allen Umberger, Mr. W. Palmer Hall, Mr. Allen J. Marsh, Mr. Prose and others.
Among the guests present, not already mentioned were Mrs. Chas. P. Grandfield and Mrs. W. E. DeRiemer, officers of the District W. C. T. U.; Rev. C. H. Butler, Rev. J. M. Gill, Mr. Herman C. Metcalf of the Anti-Saloon League, Mrs. L. M. Marsh, president of the Capitol Hill W. C. T. U.; Mrs. L. F. Randolph, District superintendent of W. C. T. U. work among soldiers and sallors, and several seamen from the U. S. S. Dolphin.

LAW CLERK APPOINTED.

Paul V. Keyser Made Law Clerk in

Department of Justice. Paul V. Keyser, a clerk in the office of the assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department, drawing an annual salthe government since July 23, 1901, has been promoted, to take effect July 1, 1904, to law clerk of that office at an annual salary of \$1,800. The new position is one created by the last Congress, and to attain it has been the ambition of several of the clerks in the office of the assistant attorclerks in the omce of the assistant attor-ney general. Next to the assistant attor-ney general, it is the best position in the office. Mr. Keyser is from the ninth con-gressional district of Iowa, the representa-tive in the House being Walter Inglewood Smith of Council Bluffs.

Two freight trains were wrecked near of the temperate zone to which they are accustomed. A few paragraphs ought, theregore, to be of interest as to what hopes we length of the control of the temperate zone to which they are accustomed. A few paragraphs ought, theregore, to be of interest as to what hopes we length of the control of the temperate zone to which they are accustomed. A few paragraphs ought, theregore, to be of interest as to what hopes we length of the control of the temperate zone to which they are accustomed. A few paragraphs ought, theregore, to be of interest as to what hopes we length of the control of the con

Analogous Cases in the Retirements From Active Service in the Army and Navy.

Major General Oliver O. Howard, U. S A., retired, has made public a letter he received recently from Major General Daniel E. Siekles, U. S. A., retired, commending the famous pension order 78. Generals Howard and Sickles recently traveled to Gettysburg together to attend the Memorial day exercises, and it is understood that there was a conversation between them regarding the order and that General Sickles expressed himself most freely in commending it. After returning to his home General Howard wrote to General Sickles and requested him to put in writing what he had said about the order. This General Sickles did and General Howard sent a copy of the letter to this city.

General Sickles writes: "Order No. 78, dated March 15, 1904, which recognizes old age as a disability incapacitating a soldier or sailor to earn a living by manual labor, and, therefore, entitling him to a graduated pension under the act of June 27. 1800, is sustained by precedent and law, and is one of the wisest acts of President Roosevelt's administra-

Commissioner Lochran's Order. "You and I have heard this order denounced as usurpation of legislative authority by the executive. These critics forget that Judge Lochran, President Cleveland's commissioner of pensions, by his order of September 2, 1893, gave the same effect to the act of 1890, fixing, however, the age of seventy-five as the period of disability. The legality of Judge Lochran's order was not questioned. questioned.

legality of Judge Lochran's order was not questioned.

"President McKinley's Secretary of the Interior, in July, 1897, established the rule that 'a claimant for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, who has attained the age of sixty-five years, shall be entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension (\$6 a month) provided by that act.' This order of President McKinley was not disputed.

"President Roosevelt's commissioner of pensions, Colonel Ware, in his now famous order No. 78, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, directs that 'when a claimant under the act of June 27, 1890, has passed the age of sixty-two he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month,' the minimum pension; 'after sixty-five years at \$8 per month, after sixty-eight years at \$10 per month,' the maximum years at \$12 per month,' the maximum. enty years at \$12 per month, the maxi-

mum.
"Each of these orders is based upon the same interpretation of the act of June 27, 1880. If Cleveland and McKinley were right,

Roosevelt is right.

Analogous Cases. "It is the common experience of mankind that old age unfits one to earn a living by manual labor. Who will give a job of hard work to a man over sixty? We have seen that our pension office has for many years recognized old age as a legal 'disability,' affecting the fitness of a veteran soldier or sallor to earn a support. President Roosecan generally raise a large part of the food for his family, with the exception of wheat and potatoes. Nearly all the common vegetables do well, besides sweet potatoes. Squashes are luxuriant, poultry thrive, dairy produce prospers. He can raise pork, beef and mutton for his own use and to sell. As everywhere, successful farming involves diligence and skill.

KAMEHAMEHA.

OUTDOOR RALLY.

of the same age. The President followed these analogous cases.

"The Almighty Ruler has enacted that the great mass of the same age." great mass of mankind are seriously dis-abled from earning by manual labor at sixty-two years, and President Roosevelt and the pension bureau have only recogniz-ed that law in determining that the pension of a veteran for disability, under the act of June 27, 1890, shall begin at that age, at the June 27, 1800, shall begin at that age, at the rate of \$6 a month, and be increased gradutlly, until, at the age of seventy, \$12 a month is allowed. As Senator Spooner well said: 'Service in the army is a draft upon the future which must be honored in old age.' The average age of the survivors is age. The average age of the survivors is now between sixty-two and sixty-five years. Many a soldier or saflor, in one day of bat-tie, does the work of years. Veteran sol-diers and sallors feel the infirmitles of age

sooner than the average man. Orders of Cleveland and McKinley. "Is the Roosevelt order censurable because it says that the disabilities of old age begin at sixty-two and culminate at seventy? Why was not Cleveland denounced for the pension office order of 1893? Is it because seventy-five years was fixed as the pensionable age? Why was not McKinley denounced for the pension office order of 1897? Is it because sixty-five years was fixed as the pensionable age? If Roosevelt's order is a usurpation of legislative authority, then Cleveland and McKinley

velt's order is a usurpation of legislative authority, then Cleveland and McKinley are 'particeps criminis'—equaly guilty. But nobody ever complained of these acts of Roosevelt's predecessors. It is only our strenuous, young Hotspur, now President, who is found to be in fault in following the footsteps of his predecessors.

"Are these acts of Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt lawful? Yes. It is a long established rule of our courts that in construing a law which is to be applied by the executive department of the government, the courts will sanction and accept the practical operation and effect given to the statute by those charged with the duty of putting it in force, unless such interpretation of the law is repugnant to its plain intent and meaning. For ten years the government has regarded old age as a disability entitling a soldier or sailor of the civil war to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, which grants pensions to those who are unable to support themselves these who are unable to support themselves by manual labor. Congress has uniformly appropriated the money necessary to pay these old-age pensions. These appropriations are all recognitions and approvals of the executive action, granting old-age pen-sions. The courts hold that such sanction by Congress is conclusive on judicial tribu-

Supported by Supreme Court.

"President Roosevelt's order No. 78, or March 15, 1904, is, therefore, the law of the land-having authority of the executive legislative and judicial departments of the government. The propositions of law, maintained in this letter, are supported by familiar cases to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States.

familiar cases to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States. See McKeen agt. Delany, 5 Cranch, 22; Brown agt. U. S., 113 U. S. 568; The Laura 114 U. S., 411; U. S. agt. Graham, 110 U. S., 49; U. S. agt. Philbrick, 120 U. S., 52; U. S. agt. Johnston, 124 U. S., 236.

"It is said that order No. 78 costs money. Yes, that is true. Time is responsible for this—not Roosevelt. The veterans are growing old: thousands of them, every year, press the old age period of sixty-two. The war of the rebellion began more than forty years ago. Most of the men who fought for the Union are past three score years. The critics have the consolation of knowing that death will soon terminate the pensions granted for old age.

"Both parties, democratic and republican, have recognized and adopted this humane and reasonable interpretation of the law. The courts of the United States will sustain order No. 78 whenever one of the critics.

The courts of the United States will sustain order No. 78 whenever one of the critics of the President will venture to go into ccurt to challenge its legality. The arrows of his assailants will fall harmless at his feet. The living veterans of the civil wartheir children and kindred, the descendants of the million who have died—and all of our people who cherish a many sympathy for the needs of their defenders, now tottering toward their graves, will bless tering toward their graves, will bless Roosevelt for his kindly and just action.

& Lothrop

York-WASHINGTON-Paris Store will close at 5130 p.m. until further notice.

Beautiful Mew Summer Wash Jabrics Half, Nearly Half, Less Than Half Price.

HOUSANDS of yards of beautiful, fresh, crisp, new wash goods at an average reduction of a third and a half from regular prices. These goods come direct from the manufacturers, being their surplus stock, and the styles, colorings and kinds are those in broad and immediate demand for women's dresses and shirt waists and children's wear. They are conveniently displayed on center counters, in Cotton Goods Section, Main Floor, G Street.

Honiton Lace Madras, an extremely fine and sheer fabric, in woven colors of blue, pink, green, champagne and grays, alternating with stripes of imitation white Honiton lace. A fabric that in itself is so beautiful that little or no trimming is required; 32 inches wide.

15c. a Yard. Regular Price, 371/2c.

Fancy Printed Lawns, white grounds, with highly mercerized stripes about half an inch wide, and dainty figures, dots and floral printings artistically strewn over all. will launder perfectly, as the stripe

> 12½c. a Yard. Regular Price, 18c.

In connection with the above we offer from our regular stock the following lots of

Batiste Lawns.

like linen, with a great variety of on white grounds. The printings printings artistically strewn over all. are principally black and in neat ef-A very sheer and pretty material that fects and will appeal to those of more quiet tastes. The material is just the texture for shirt waist suits. is mercerized in the yarn; 29 inches Note the width-36 inches wide.

121/2c. a Yard. Regular Price, 17c. Novelty Stripe Lawns,

a very fine quality of cloth, looking an unusually sheer cloth for a lawn dainty dots and neat figures, printed at the price. A great variety of small figures, flowers and vines, printed on white and tinted grounds;

> 8c. a Yard. Regular Price, 10c.

Popular Wash Fabrics at Reduced Prices:

Mercerized Suitings.

Black and white check and stripe effects, with woven white dots and figures-very handsome goods and especially desirable for shirt waist

15c. a Yard. Reduced From 40c. Mercerized Satin Damask.

Black and navy blue figures, flowers and scrolls, printed in bold designs on a highly mercerized white damask figured ground-very

25c. a Yard. Reduced From 50c. Embroidered Silk Mousselines.

28 inches wide.

A fine silk Mousseline, with handsome embroidered stripes, two inches apart, in white, pink, champagne, lavender and gray-a charming fabric for midsummer wear at the seashore and mountains

37½c. a Yard. Reduced From 50c.

Silk Traveling Garments.

ALF the pleasure of travel is the consciousness of being stylishly equipped for the journey. Traveling Cloaks of fine silks are indispensable garments for dressy tourists. Soft and light, they envelop one from head to toe, and are slipped about the shoulders as easily as a shawl. They are made in various styles. Some are collarless, with rich applique, braid and embroidery around neck; shirring appears on many; pretty capes, single, double or triple, are seen on others; backs are belted in, sleeves are loose, gathered into cuffs. As a special value we offer-

Handsome Silk Long Coats

made of plain or changeable taffeta silk, with scalloped collar and cape; shirred sleeves and shirred waist fastened with silk girdle-an exceedingly dressy garment.

Special Price, \$25.00 Each.

Rain-Proof Traveling Garments.

As a traveling garment the Rain-proof Cloak is indispensable. We show a splendid assortment in light-weight wool cravenettes and other rain-proof materials, and call attention to our collection of Silk and Wool Gloria Garments, which are rain-proof, dust-proof and exceedingly dressy; all sizes.

Special Value, \$25.00 Each.

We Are Showing a Splendid Collection of Black Taffeta Silk Wraps.

They represent a large variety of shapes and styles and are a most desirable garment for all summer wear. All lengths are here, from the short jaunty Eton and blouse to the full-length garment so desirable

We mention two special values:

Special value, \$10.00 each.

Fine Black Taffeta Jackets, 27 inches long, made very full and fluffy, with full box-plaited back, big sleeves and small cape collar, with three rows of self-strapping; all sizes.

Fine Black taffeta Jackets, 27 inches long, made full and fluffy, with six full inverted plaits in back, big sleeves, long plaited streamers at neck and a small cape collar; all sizes. Special value, \$12.50 each.

> Also Special Values in New China Silk Waists.

Fine China Silk Waists, plain | Very fine China Silk Waists, plain white and plain black; mostly in Mexican hand drawnwork fronts;

plain tailor-made effects; all sizes. Special Price, \$3.75. Regularly \$6.00.

white and plain black; one style has another is trimmed with lace me-

Special Price, \$6.00. Regularly \$8.75.

We also call special attention to our collection of China Silk Waists at \$5.00.

of which we show eight distinct and attractive styles each, in black and white. Some are tailor-made effects and entirely new. Some are trimmed with soft, fluffy laces, plaitings, etc., and are as pretty as can be.

Special Value, \$5.00 Each.

Our June Sale of Muslin Underwear.

VERY garment in the entire collection is the best of its kind and represents the fullest value, whether it be a twenty-five-cent Corset Cover or a fifty-dollar bit of delicate Province. cent Corset Cover or a fifty-dollar bit of delicate Parisian Lingerie. The domestic goods come from the leading American factories-fresh, crisp garments, made for us in the way we want them, from materials of a quality high enough to satisfy the most particular of our customers. The imported lines include some very handsome specimens of hand embroideries, and the daintiest of creations in lace and ribbon direct from Paris. And there is a vast variety of patterns and prices, ranging from the plainest for every-day wear to the most luxurious garments that come across the sea.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, Sale of Women's White Skirts. White Skirts enhanced with voluminous flounces, dainty laces or em-

broidery are ideally pretty and feminine; and the extreme fashionableness of dainty white dresses calls for a liberal supply of skirts. We show a large assortment of cambrics and muslins, in simple styles, and those that are beautifully belaced and embroidered-many copied from the richest French designs-at reasonable prices.

Cambrie Short Skirts, good quality, lawn flounce finished with point de Paris lace insertion, tucks and edging. Muslin Long Skirts, umbrella style, trimmed with deep tucks and ruffles.

At \$1.00.

Woodward & Lothrop.

Men's Cool Negligee Shirts.

HE days are here when a man feels entirely justified in leaving off his vest-giving the shirt considerable prominence and giving himself unquestionable comfort. A man need have no apologies to make for going about without a vest when he has on a Negligee Shirt selected with good taste-and good taste doesn't mean extravagance. We have abundant kinds of Negligee Shirts to select from at \$1.00 in all-white madras and a very choice line of colored effects.

Better ones at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Some exquisite White China Silks, with plaited bosoms, at \$5.00

Colored Pongee Silk Negligee Shirts, in tan, grays and blue striped and figured effects. Thin, cool and dressy. \$3.00 each.

Millinery for Summer Season.

E show a wide range of Walking and Outing Hats, Stiff Sailor Hats, with bands, Garden and Bebe or Lingerie Hats, Misses' and Girls' Trimmed Hats and the newest shapes and colors in Untrimmed Hats.

ers, Fruits, and Foliage, etc.

White Straw Hats Nearly Half Price. We offer a lot of fine and dainty All White Straw Untrimmed Hats. in the best shapes, as follows:

Also Millinery Materials, such as Ostrich Feathers, Wings, Flow-

75c. to \$3.00. Values, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Correct Bathing Suits

For Women, Misses, Girls and Boys. HE attention of patrons expecting to spend a part or all of the summer at the seashore is invited to the very comprehensive lines of Bathing Suits and Accessories now displayed in various new fashions and fabrics.

Some special values: At \$3.25 each. Women's Black and Blue Surf Cloth Bathing Suits, full waist with large sailor collar and the of striped Galatea, short sleeves, full skirt.

At \$3.75 each. Women's Black Surf Cloth Bathing Suits, with large sailor collar of black and white polks dot duck edged with black; short sleeves; full box-plaited skirt.

At \$5.00 each. Women's Black and Blue Mohair Bathing Suits, with double sailor collar trimmed with fancy braid; full skirt and full bloomers. Third floor, G st.

At \$5.00 each. Women's Black and Blue Mohair Bathing Suits, with full front and square sailor collar finished with fancy slik braid; short sleeves; gored skirt.

Women's Dark Blue and Black Bathing Suits, with large sailor collar of white mobalr edged with black and nearly finished with fancy slik braid; short sleeves; five-gored skirt, and full

Special Sale of Women's Hosiery.

350 dozen Women's Summer Hose, purchased under price, will be put on sale tomorrow, Tuesday morning. Included are black lisk in a variety of plain and lace designs, plain white and t in plain, lace and dropstitch effects; also plain black cotton hose. They are all high-grade goods, from leading makers, and represent most excellent values. We offer them at a third less than the regular prices.

146 dozen Women's Black Lace Lisle Hose, lace all over and lace boot patterns; pretty designs and fine quality. 35c., 3 pairs for \$1.00. Regularly 50c. a pair.

100 dozen Women's Black Lisle Hose, in lace an 25c. a pair. Regularly 35c.

35c., 3 pairs for \$1.00. Regularly 50c. a pair.

Regularly 25c. a pair. Also the following special values in Women's Vests:

21c., 5 pairs for \$1.00.

37½c. each. Regularly 50c.

56 dozen Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed List Thread Vests, with hand-crochet fronts; all sizes. 371/2c. each. Regularly 50c.

At \$7.50 each.

Women's Black Mohair Bathing Suits with full tucked waist and stole collar of white mohair trimmed with black and white braid; short sleeves; tucked gored skirt.

Sale of Laces Nearly Half Price.

Several hundred yards of New Point de Paris and imitation Cluny Laces. There are both edgings and insertions, and they range from I to 5 inches in width. The patterns are varied and pretty. Suitable for underwear and dress trimmings.

8c. and 10c. a yard. Regularly 10c. to 18c.

Also a lot of Hand-made Torchon Laces, 1/2 to 2 inches wide, in neat 8c., 10c. and 121/2c. a yard.

Values up to 25c. yard.

Women's Summer Footwear.

During the warm weather, perfect fit, pliable leathers and correctly modeled shoes are absolutely essential to comfort. Our shoes provide all these qualities, with the additional attributes of fashionable appearance and diversity of design. Several interesting items that

combine all the essential points for summer comfort:

\$4.00 a pair. Women's Pongee Kidekin Osfords, with turn and Outen tool-very neat and dainty. \$5.00 a pair.

\$5.00 a pair.

\$2.00 a pair.